



The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

MILKMAID
STERILIZED
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MILK
IS
PURE FRESH
COWS MILK

No. 16,089.

號九月二十年四十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1914.

寅甲戌年三國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S

No. 4,
OLD VAT
SCOTCH
WHISKY.

As supplied to the House
of Lords and House of Com-
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Hongkong.

KRUPP'S OF TO-DAY.

Impressions of A Visitor.

A 50-TON HAMMER.

It seems generally agreed that when our
victorious armies finally get into Germany
they will not raise a hand to the sword,
but will wreak a longcherished vengeance
upon Krupp's Works at Essen. In the
World's War for October, under the title
of "Germany's War Factory," there is a
striking account of a recent visit to the
great engine of destruction.

Among other marvels described is the
famous steam hammer, "Fritz," the giant
of the one hundred and sixty steam ham-
mers at work in the establishment.
"Fritz" was constructed in 1891 by
Alfred Krupp at a cost of £100,000.

At that time Krupp's competitors re-
garded his intention to set up the giant
hammer, which possesses a falling weight
of fifty tons, as a sign of incipient madness.
Undeterred, Krupp continued, and to-day,
after "Fritz" has been at work for fifty
years, he is as useful as ever.

The late Emperor Wilhelm was a great
admirer of this brooding giant tool.
Breaking nuts without injuring their kernels
is a popular method of demonstrating the
marvellous delicacy of its adjustment.

THE ARMOUR PLATE.

In the armour-plate department we see
huge hydraulic presses, of which there are
no fewer than eighty-one in the works, and
under which steel blocks are pressed and
squeezed until compelled to assume the
desired shape, no matter how large they
may be.

A huge crucible steel block, weighing
no fewer than eighty tons, is placed under
a 5,000-ton hydraulic press; after being
cooled, heated and formed for half an
hour it emerges in the shape of the gigantic
shaft of an ocean steamship, 150ft. long.
By the aid of a special mechanical apparatus
the shaft is bored, the kernel being ex-
tracted in one piece.

THE HYDRAULIC SHEARS.

Other equally famous machines are the
hydraulic shears which cut through the
thick plates of solid armour-plate as if it were
cheese. Enormous bending presses of
10,000-ton pressure bend armour plates to
any shape desired with infinite ease.

The firm has its own waterworks, makes
its own gas and generates its own
electricity. The gasworks supply more
gas for the factory-ovens than is used
annually in Munich, namely, 25,000 cubic
metres. And yet the 40,000-gal-jets
distributed all over the establishment do
not suffice for illuminating purposes, and
electricity in the shape of 3,000 arc lamps
and 20,000 incandescent lights have to be
brought into service.

Over 400 steam boilers generate the
steam for the 8,000 different machines and
the 2,500 electric motors at work. More
than 600 miles of cable and wire and over
500 telegraph stations and twenty tele-
graph stations are required to facilitate
communication throughout the works.

Appropos of M. Maeterlinck's recent
appearance on Lord Haldane's platform at
Newcastle, one of our contemporaries
refers to the Belgian poet as a "big, strong
man" and an "intellectual giant." Men-
tally, yes, but from the physical standpoint
no one could call the author of the "Blue
Bird" a giant. M. Maeterlinck is a fine
specimen of the sound mind in the sound
body—his fondness for boxing is proverbial
—but giant he certainly is not.

The "Allgemeine Zeitung" of October
26 says that the Minister of Education of
Austria-Hungary has issued instructions to
the Austrian Universities, colleges and
other high technical schools prohibiting the
entrance to those institutions of Russian,
Belgian, French, Polish, Japanese, Mon-
tegrin, and Slav subjects in future,
excepting such subjects of those countries
as do not originally belong to the native
races.

WHOOPING COUGH.

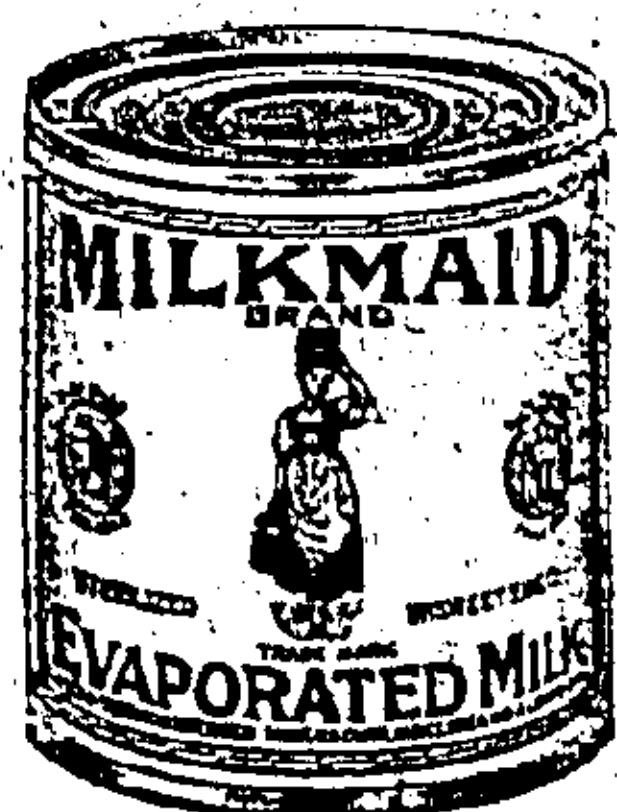
WHEN your child has whooping cough
be careful to keep the cough loose and
expectoration easy by giving Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy as may be required.
This remedy will loosen the tough
mucus and make it easier to expectorate.
It has been used successfully in many
epidemics and as it contains no narcotic or
other injurious substances it is perfectly
safe. For sale by all Chemists and Store-
keepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MILKMAID
EVAPORATED MILK

NO SUGAR

NO PRESERV-
ATIVES



CREAMY

CONSISTENCY

(Gold printed label).

UNSWEETENED, FOR TEA, COFFEE, FRUIT &c.
ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG
WEDNESDAY, 9th DECEMBER.

8 A.M. 'KINSHAN.' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'
5 P.M. 'SUI AN.' 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.'

THURSDAY, 10th DECEMBER.

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.' 8 A.M. 'KINSHAN.'
5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'SUI AN.'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the
Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (due at
Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without
extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI' S.S. 'TAI SHAN'

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf
Sundays, at 8 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 13th DECEMBER.

The Company's new Steamship "TAISHAN,"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.
and return from Macao at 1.30 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M., and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'HOISANG.'

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAM,' 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANSHING,' 656 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 6 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and
"SANTU." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:-

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE Position of COMPLAINING to the
above CLUB will become VACANT
shortly. Applications for same should be
made to the Undersigned.

JAMES CRAIK,

Secretary.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1914.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1884.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron, and
Foundry Cokes Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipcharters. Nos. 35 and
37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong, September 4, 1914.

If you have lost your appetite, one of
the big variety of dainty dishes at the
ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt
you.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT &
EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,

Boat and Shoes.

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquered,

Crockery Ware.

Iron-mongery, Wine and Spirits

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to

order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and

Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable prices.

The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &

Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign

Goods.

SUP. PAT. 700 STREET,

TEL. No. 1406. CANTON and

Nos. 237, 239, Des Vaux Road

and No. 120, Connaught Road Central.

TEL. No. 511. Hongkong.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING ON METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING: DUCK 7' x 3' x 3' 1/2'

Pumps empty Dock in 2 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Works ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:-

JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,

LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address:- "TAIKOODOCK." Telephone No. 212.

MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

CHILDREN'S PHOTOS

SPECIALITY.

NOTE ADDRESS

ICE HOUSE HONGKONG

LIPTONS

No. 1 Tea 95 cts. per lb. Foochow Buds 80 cts. per lb.
Our own Special Blend of India & China Teas

85 cts per lb.

Roasted & Ground daily the best Java Coffee

75 cts. per lb.

For absolutely the best Cup of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa; also Scones, Cakes &c.
procureable in Hongkong—to be obtained only at

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

LADIES' CLOAK ROOM.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

ADIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms.

Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$4 per day Max.

Telegraph Add:- "Peaceful"

P. O. KLEINER

Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most central location within
the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine
under European Supervision. A First Class string Orchestra renders selections from
6.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

Telephone 197. TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:- "COMFORT"

Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 575 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Cruikshank's Cough Remedy.

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND
ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

PRICE \$1.00 Per Bottle.

Martin's Mixture.

A SPECIFIC FOR INFLUENZA, RAY FEVER,
CO D IN THE HEAD.

PRICE \$1.00 Per Bottle.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG TURKISH BATH & TOILET CO., LD.

NOW OPEN

LADIES DAYS MONDAYS AND TUESDAYS

CHARGES:-

Turkish Bath - - - - - \$3

Electric Bath - - - - - 3

Complete Body Massage - - - - - 5

Simple Bath - - - - - 75 cts.

FOR MEDICAL BATH DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTION WANTED.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

13 Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG. J. O. SCIPES, Manager.

"MUMEYA."

"While-you-wait" Photography

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.

"Special terms 30 % reduction for Volunteers
and all men in uniform."

This offer will be cancelled on and 16th December, 1914.

No. 84 Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 254.

675

THE KWONG HIP LONG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 tons.

Town Office, 42, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 455.
Shipyards, Shun Hoi Po, Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. K 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE



"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on
the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
tion in food value and delicacy of flavour, and
is second to none in any respect whatever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes

Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1914.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 72 YEARS.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS & PERFUMERS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

WATSON'S
EFFERVESCENT LIVER SALT.

This Valuable Preparation speedily relieves Biliousness, Sickheadache and all derangements of the Stomach. It purifies the Blood by imparting the natural saline elements necessary to a healthy and vigorous condition.

WATSON'S
CELEBRATED

COLD CURE TABLETS.

Give immediate relief and a speedy cure. Invaluable for Cold in the head, Influenza and Neuralgia.

W.M.
Powell

LTD.

PHONE 346

Christmas Bazaar

NOW OPEN

TOYS and GAMES

IN

Great Variety

PRETTY PRESENTS

AT

Popular Prices

W.M. Powell, Ltd.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

Change of Programme at the Victoria Theatre.
9 p.m.—Concert at Union Church Hall.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, December 11—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, December 12—
Hongkong Cricket Club at home to Cambridge.
9 p.m.—Boxing Tournament at the City Hall.

SUNDAY, December 13—
8 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.

MONDAY, December 14—
5.31 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral.

TUESDAY, December 15—
2.30 p.m.—Sale of Work at St. Paul's College in aid of the Y.W.C.A.

WEDNESDAY, December 16—
Christmas Day.

THURSDAY, December 17—
Boxing Day.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,

C. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.

Chemists and Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN
PRICES.

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY
DISPENSED.
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.

2A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Ho Kong 1914.

This is due mainly to the efforts of Lieutenant Thelemann, Councilor in Railroad Ministry, who, together with a subaltern officer, a student of art history, saved the contents of St. Peter's Church, whose upper part was in flames.

"The wonderful paintings of Dietrich Bouts, 'The Last Supper,' and the 'Martyrdom of St. Erasmus,' have not sustained the least injury. The buildings, destroyed, from which shots fell, were homes of well-to-do burghers, but without artistic value.

"At Liege we visited all the churches and art collections. The Church of St. Jacob, a magnificent late-Gothic edifice, with its handsomely painted, groined vaulting, and its gorgeous decoration recalling the Moresque style, has remained untouched, and it is especially gratifying to find that the stained glass windows, among the finest in the world, have been preserved.

"The same is also the case with all the other churches—St. Paul's, St. Martin's, the Church of the Holy Cross, St. John's, St. Denis, and whatever there is of smaller churches and chapels. In St. Paul's a projectile damaged a window-casement slightly, cutting also a hardly perceptible hole in a modern pane of glass; none of the incomparable Renaissance windows of the church show, as mentioned before, the slightest trace of destruction.

"The imposing treasury of St. Paul's with its famous golden expository gift of Charles the Bold, donated after the destruction of Liege in 1469, and the important Gothic reliquary of St. Lambert rest untouched in their chest. All the museums of Liege, foremost among them the Musée d'Ansempour, which we inspected under the leadership of its director, are in precisely the same condition as before the war. All necessary instructions, with a view to guarding against theft, have been given.

"On our way back we stopped, in spite of a heavy downpour, at Huy. There we were mainly interested in the Church of Notre Dame, with its beautiful Gothic portal in early Gothic style, and the handsome rose-window. The four reliquary chests formerly in the church treasury had been, according to the statements of the priests, sent to Antwerp."

A German article answering the world's protests against the destruction of art is called "We Barbarians and the Cathedral at Reims." Its author is Prof. Richard Hamann, of Marburg, and as a protest against the charge of Germany's insensibility to the charms of French art he tells in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of some of the German archeologists and art historians who are under its spell:

"A young scholar, Ernst Gall, already known as one of the best authorities on the subject, has found skillful expression for the rôle of Normandy as the progenitor of Gothic art. He is now either being trained for military service against France or is already in the field. Wilhelm Fiedler, the editor of the *Deutsche Home und der deutsche Barock*, has shown in two authoritative treatises how much the rhythm of Norman art has influenced his style. He is now an officer in the field. The foremost student of French miniatures, Count Vitthum, was on the point of writing a history of medieval plastic art, including that of France, when, called to his colours. None of the many students who today busy themselves with the medieval art of Germany entered upon their work without first casting a glance at the monuments of France and exploring the land of Gothic art. This autumn there were to have appeared, as a basis for a new edition of the *Denkmäler deutscher Kunst*, 4,000 views of French monuments of the Middle Ages. One of the scholars who accomplished this labour, amid great difficulties and even dangers—owing to the hostility of chauvinistic natives—was Dr. Jantzen, private-docent at Halle. He is now likewise in the field, and is perhaps trembling, not only for the statues of the great cathedrals, but for every stone of the village churches confided to his care, churches so important to us for the study of the beginnings of Gothic art, and which certainly are more exposed to destruction than the great cathedrals."

No doubt Germany has her art lovers, but notwithstanding the eloquent protests of this Tontonic Commission, with their plausible explanations all will prefer to believe what has come from less biased sources regarding the German vandals at Louvain and elsewhere.

"I repeat that all art treasures and church possessions have been saved."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We have received from Mee Cheong some excellent photos of H.M.T. "Delta," taken on her departure last Friday.

An exceedingly interesting article, giving the official despatches of the British admirals at the Helligoland Battle, will be found on pages 2 and 3.

The Police have received a report from Li Chuk Kwi, On Lan Street, to the effect that he saw a man, named Wong Yung Po, \$300 with which to buy shoes and boots and that the man has not returned with the goods for the money.

Owing to the influx of German deportees from Hongkong and Singapore most of the Bangkok hotels are full. The a.s. Deli, which is lying in the river, is used as a floating boarding house by the wires of N. D. L. captains and officers.

A foreman in the employ of the Public Works Department has reported to the Police that late on Monday night some person stole from the Wong Nei Chong Road a brass stand pipe valued at \$40, the property of the P. W. D.

The "Yellow Dragon" for November makes its appearance to-day. As usual, it is bright and entertaining and appears to be a model of what a school magazine should be. We congratulate the genial Editor upon the quality of the magazine's contents.

The Rev. P. J. Maclean, M.A., D. Phil. (Oxon.), late of Swatow, has been appointed general secretary for foreign missions, and after visiting all the stations of his communion in China, Formosa, the Straits and India, will leave for London to take up his new duties.

Amongst recently announced subscriptions to the National Relief Fund are the following:—Consolidated Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd., £105; P. and O. Company's London Staff, £45 7s. 8d.; A. M. Thompson (Treasury, Hongkong), £20; Residents of the Federated Malay States, £4,000; Members of the Peral Club, Taping, F.M.S., £103.

The steel darts which are being dropped from hostile aeroplanes, are capable, it is said, of penetrating a piece of oak one inch thick. In all probability this is understating their effectiveness, for the acceleration due solely to the action of the earth's gravity would cause the dart to arrive on the ground at a high rate of speed. Assuming it to be released 5,000 feet above the earth—lower than which the aviator runs the risk of being brought down—it would be travelling at nearly 600 feet a second at the earth's surface, or at more than a quarter of the speed at which a bullet leaves the British service rifle.

Jacko, the pet monkey of H.M.S. *Loyal*, who has been in three wars, paid a visit to Harwich on 27th ult., and for the sake of variety made part of the journey on the roof of a railway carriage. Born in South Africa during the war, Jacko was made the pet of a regiment, and was with the troops on two or three battlefields. A seaman fathered him and took him aloft. He went to the China Station, and was with the naval brigade in the Boxer rebellion. Back to sea, he went from ship to ship, and he was in the *Loyal* during its recent engagement with German destroyers.

Although, owing to the War Crisis, there was no patriotic or official celebration of St. Andrew's Day in Shanghai, the Hon. Secretary of the St. Andrew's Society forwarded the following loyal telegram on November 30—

"Controller, Royal Household, London.—Sink Andrew's Society, Shanghai, send Their Majesties most loyal greetings, in reply to which the following telegram was received on the 1st instant:—'Lloyd's Star'—I am commanded by the Queen to thank Saint Andrew's Society, Shanghai, for their loyal greeting and to inform them that their message will be conveyed to the King.—Wallington."

"On the point of range, our 12 in. gun, Mark X, has a muzzle velocity of 2,000 foot seconds, and it appears certain that this 16.5 in. howitzer cannot have a velocity of more than 1,300 foot seconds—I should suspect not more than 1,200 foot seconds."

"I should say that it might be possible to mount a heavy naval gun, 12 in. or 13 in., in such a way as to get a maximum range of twenty-one miles, or even exceeding that, but this would be a big undertaking, as no carriage exists, or has been designed, which would give it the proper support and angle, and its accuracy at twenty-one miles would be most indifferent."

THE BEST MEDICINE COUGH.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world to-day, because it does exactly what a cough remedy is supposed to do. It stops the cough and cures it quickly and effectively. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The death is announced of Mr. William Tattersall, a former secretary to the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and a recognized expert in the cotton industry. Mr. Tattersall was often consulted by the Government in relation to the cotton industry.

The death has occurred in the Isle of Wight of Walter Teagood, formerly one of England's leading professional golfers. Teagood was born in 1874, and was last professional to the Camberley Heath Club, Surrey, from which he resigned only nine months ago. He played for England against Scotland at Prestwich in 1903, and at Haylake in 1907.

The Rev. E. J. Loader arrived in the Colony on Monday, by the a.s. Malta, to join the staff of the C.M.S. in South China. His first location will be Canton for language study. A reception was held at "Haldun," the residence of Archbishop and Mrs. Burnett, on Monday, when opportunity was taken to introduce Mr. Loader to the other members of the staff in Hongkong.

From "The London and China Express" we learn that Mr. A. O. Lang, Capt. J. M. Hay, Mr. Griffith and Lady Chater are passengers from London for Hongkong by the P.O. s.s. "Malajo" which left home on Nov. 14. By the "Mooltan," which left on Nov. 23, are travelling Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Mr. W. G. Lawson, Mr. E. H. Colleyshaw and Mr. W. H. Davies. Mr. and Mrs. Chatham, Mr. G. K. Chatham, and Mrs. T. W. Robertson, are passengers on the "Kamo Maru" which left London on Nov. 21.

NEWS OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

Allowance To Officers.

NEW LETTERS MAY BE FORWARDED.
So little is known of the daily life of our men who have been made prisoners of war by the Germans that the following will be read with great interest. It is from an officer and is addressed to the sister of another officer, Lieutenant C. A. C. Turner, of the Connaught Rangers. Miss Turner has been good enough to place it in the hands of the "Morning Post" for publication:—

Schule, Mainzstrasse
Cologne Rhein, Oct. 2, 1914.
Dear Miss Turner,
Your brother asked me to write for him his left arm is supported by a kind of splint, and he is unable to write; however, he hopes to be placed in a more comfortable position this evening, when the doctor visits him. He expects to be here for several weeks more, but is getting on well. He is in a ward with seven French officers. I am also in a room with several Frenchmen, and he is to move into his room in a day or two.

A German officer told me yesterday that we can receive letters from England addressed as above, via Switzerland. It is the best news we have had for some time. It has been horrible, being altogether cut off from one's friends and relations. Your brother enjoys cigarettes and has a book to read and so passes the time. The German Government allows officers who are prisoners of war 100 marks per month. Of this about 87 marks are taken for messing and the remainder is handed over to us. It is a pleasant surprise. I thought we should have no means of getting any money here.—Yours sincerely,

RHINOCEROS IN BATTLE.

Mr. J. R. Lawson, jun., a native of South Shields, writing to a home paper from Nairobi, in East Africa, says:—
We have just had a pitched battle with the Germans. We had six white men killed and about twenty blacks killed and injured.
We were fighting at about twenty yards range in the bush. It is so thick that one can hardly move, so we stooped down under the bush and shot at a pair of elephants. We drove them off, and the next night we took 200 natives to go to the river and cut them off. When about 50 miles out a rhinoceros charged our car, but missed it by inches. Then it turned and charged the next car, knocking it over and killing four natives.
The rhinoceroses are fearful brutes to kill. They are nearly blind, and only rely on their scent. We had a terrible job to kill the animal, and eventually only natives were able to do it with knives. Before it was killed it put another car out of action.

GERMAN "FACTORY" RUSE.

The "Observer" states:—The military recently raided at Edinburgh a large German factory covering an extensive area and built ten years ago. The proprietor spent £60,000 in laying magnificent concrete foundations, and he explained that enormously heavy machinery was required. The factory is capable of accommodating 500 workers but never more than six Germans have ever been in it, and the machinery for it has never arrived nor has the factory been started. The situation dominates Edinburgh, and big guns mounted on it could hit the Royal naval base and the Forth Bridge."

Harri, which now more than ever deserves its old name of Havre de Grâce, once rejoiced in the name of Francoopolis. This was the time of its destruction, France. The name seems never to have been adopted by the inhabitants, and its use by the officials was soon abandoned.

UNNECESSARY WORDS.

W.B. wrote words and advertising space in describing the many points of merit in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The most tedious are satisfied when we state that it cures colds and coughs from any cause, and that it contains absolutely no narcotic or injurious ingredients. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THEFTS FROM THE
NAVAL YARD.

At the Magistrate's this morning before Mr. Hazland, a Chinese employed in the Naval Yard was charged with the theft of metal. Police Sergeant Cooper, of the R.N. Yard Police, said that the head-quarters at the gate received a telephonic communication to the effect that the submarine batteries had been wilfully damaged and some parts taken away. The men were searched at the gate on leaving and defendant was found carrying a basket containing two parts of a battery.

The defendant strenuously denied the theft and said that his master told him to carry the basket.

Defendant was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for the larceny, six months' for having returned from banishment, and four hours' stocks.

Another Chinese was charged on a similar summons. The metal was hidden in a basket, being covered with wood and two smaller baskets.

Asked how the piece of metal came into his basket, defendant answered that some one else must have put it there. Subsequently defendant said that the sergeant put it in the basket.

The delinquent was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

UNION CHURCH SALE OF WORK.

The sale of work which the ladies of Union Church annually organise in aid of church funds was opened this afternoon and was well attended. Lady May being among the visitors in the early afternoon.

The spacious verandahs of the church made a fine site for the stalls, though fortuitously, in a somewhat wet autumn, their shelter was not needed, the afternoon being beautifully fine. Tea was served in the church compound under strings of red Japanese lanterns which will be utilised this evening.

The stalls were four in number each being laden with articles of ornament made by the ladies of the congregation or contributed by their friends. The refreshments were provided in similar manner.

The pastor, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, was unfortunately unable to attend, in disposition confining him to the house.

The ladies at the stalls, or otherwise taking part, were: Mrs. James Walker, Mrs. Rodger, Mrs. McCubbin, Mrs. Bonnar, Mrs. A. Gibson, Mrs. J. Fiddly Miller, Mrs. W. Barrett, Miss Henderson, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mrs. J. Kirk Macdonald, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Cubey, Mrs. W. Russell, Mrs. J. Henderson, Miss Mauchan, Mrs. H. Griffin, Master Drummond McCubbin (who was in Highland costume), Misses Rodger, Miss McCubbin and Miss Mackenzie.

This evening a concert will be given by members of the church and their friends in the church schoolroom, which has been tastefully decorated by several military members of the congregation.

ALLEGED UNREGISTERED
SCHOOL.

The hearing of the charge against Ho Hing Yuen, a school master, for carrying on the Ye Tak School at 10 Wyndham Street without a certificate of registration was resumed before Mr. Hazland this afternoon.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hoelz son, prosecuted on behalf of the Education Department and Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master's office, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Hoelz son, in his evidence in the witness box, said that an Inspector called at the school on August 22nd when defendant told him that the normal class had been altered to "higher grade," and pointed out the alterations. The Inspector made no remark. From that date up till October 30 he received two other visits by Inspectors and he had informed Mr. Cavalier of the Education Department of the change. He also said nothing. No objection whatever was made. On October 30th the Inspectors brought with them a syllabus which the school had for a former high grade and compared it with his own high grade. The Inspector asked why classics were taught instead of history. His own syllabus was arranged to suit his own teachers. The same subjects, with one exception, were taught in the three classes including the class to which exception was taken. The difference was in "ethiquette."

Answering the Crown Solicitor defendant said the teachers in the normal class and primary school were the same. He did not know that was the reason why his certificate had been refused.

The Crown Solicitor observed that it was desirable in the interests of the Government that the women and boys in this Colony should have an education of a certain standard. He charged defendant with a clever one and said that defendant had "dug the law" and had done all he could to keep his school at all costs.

The case was adjourned sine die.

FIRING HEARD IN ENGLAND.

The great battle there is not so far from England that, without leaving their homes or their country, many people have heard the sound of cannon fired in actual war. Over the week-end recently the distant roar of the naval guns suggested to the British public the sound of the Belgian coast was easily distinguished in the neighbourhood of the North Foreland. As is well known, water is one of the best conductors of sound.

According to Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent the German authorities have asked the British church at Wiesbaden, and the Rev. H. Freese, the chaplain, has been asked to give a complete inventory of the property belonging to the church.

INGLORIOUS WAR.

A GERMAN SOLDIER'S TEARS OF
PITY.

Graphic Picture of Siege-Guns Fire.

The "Echo," the Socialist paper in Hamburg, publishes a letter written by a well-known local Socialist, now at the front, to his wife. We take the following interesting passages from it.

"We are going to be quartered upon the next village. We arrive with the third detachment of a public-house. The woman with her children is in the kitchen crying. Her husband was shot in the morning. We receive warm food from the field kitchen—bacon and rice soup again."

"Surely have we finished our meal (than the call resounds: The English are four miles away, make ready! Fired and broken down, we nevertheless set out. It is dusk already. We wend our way through the narrow streets and come out into a field—we must—we lie down. We are lying on a damp ground, and the hours pass by slowly. Now we lay ourselves down, now we kneel. The rain comes down in a thin penetrating veil. Everybody gets up. It is impossible to remain any longer on the wet ground. Thus I drop down, overpowered by sleep, scarcely able to get up again. We have not slept now for four nights."

"At last it begins to dawn. We return to our quarters. Rest at last till the next order. We lie down like dead, wherever we find a little space. At midday we clean our rifles, and their dinner—rice and bacon again."

"The church is harbouring about 200 persons—men, women, and children. Some of the latter quite small, wrapped up in shawls and held in arms by their mothers. A picture of misery. In the night I go there. How and there a little mite is weeping. It is heart-breaking. I brought with me bread and jars of marmalade. The poor creatures are grateful and speak in broken German: 'German soldier brave.' When I see in the houses children's toys I nearly cry for pity. I notice in a corner a children's tricycle, and I cannot refrain from weeping. The war is terrible. Some of it cannot be described—words fail to express it."

"Now we must go to A. But I hope we may have no street fighting. Better to be opposed by mobile troops in the open field. This, at least, is an honest sort of content."

WORK OF THE "CROWLER."

A letter from the front, published in the "Vossische Zeitung," thus describes the action of the big German 42cm. guns:

"The two Krupp guns are now ready after three days' work. They have lowered their mouths in order that the shell may be placed with greater ease. It is as if they felt melancholy because they were not yet allowed to fire. Now one of them is standing erect, proudly looking into the sky. The distance has been determined, the great moment has arrived. Carefully a fuse is being brought to the trigger (azung), which is pulled by two men. 'Ready!' and the commanding officer calls: 'Fire!' A gigantic ball of fire, some thirty to forty feet in diameter, is formed at the mouth. A deafening crash resounds, and a strong pressure of air is felt. The window panes in the house which stands about 550 feet in front of the gun in the direction of the fire are all shattered, and the roof is partially curled off."

WATCHING THE SHELLS.

The experienced eye can observe the shot. A little round body appears above the mouth of the barrel, rises straight in a steep line, and disappears, after a second, in the clouds. It is driven upwards with the ease of a child's india-rubber ball. I carefully watched the thing, as we were ordered to look after the Growler (Brunner). The shots followed one another at intervals of ten minutes from each gun. Consequently we had the most spectacular over again every five minutes.

"In the afternoon we learnt that the fort had received two complete hits one after the other, and that the garrison had withdrawn. This was noticed by the observation-post which stood about a mile and a half from the gun, and is connected with the latter by telephone. The impression is gigantic, even at a great distance. Our quarters are situated at a distance of about 850 yards from the guns. Nevertheless the house gets a shock with every shot, which is heard as if it were quite near."

A Harbin telegram says that Russia has formed a plan to build bathing trains for the troops. Twenty trains, each consisting of twenty-four bathing cars to be used by 2,000 men a day on an average, will shortly be put on her rails."

Better late than never may be the burden of the congratulations bestowed upon Lester Reiff, both to John Reiff, the rider of the 11 feet Oganour, who is having his licence to ride retired to him after a lapse of fifteen years. Whether a similar concession is in store for Tod Sloan, who by the way, is acting as a chauffeur with the French army, remains to be seen; probably it is, as the Jockey Club, though of opinion, are a merciful body.

A GERM DESTROYER.

THERE is no danger whatever from a lock jaw or blood poisoning resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is properly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germ which causes these diseases. It also cures wounds by healing without matter, and it also gives the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WAR.

THE KAISER INDISPOSED.

THE ALLIES MAKING FURTHER PROGRESS.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

THE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

THE KING AND THE ARMY.

THE KAISER INDISPOSED.

Postpone His Return To The Front.

London, Dec. 8, 7.15 p.m.
A telegram from Amsterdam says that it is stated in a Berlin official message that the Kaiser has been obliged to postpone for some days his return to the front owing to having contracted a feverish bronchial catarrh.

He was able to-day to receive a report on the war situation.

FURTHER PROGRESS BY THE ALLIES.

London, Dec. 8, 6.20 p.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the Allies progressed to-day between La Bassée and Vermelles, and in the Argonne.

BOMBS DROPPED ON RHEIMS.

A German airman dropped bombs on Rheims.

VIGOROUS STRUGGLES.

London, Dec. 9, 12.45 a.m.
A Paris evening official telegram states that a vigorous German attack on St. Etienne, south of Ypres, was repulsed.

A vigorous struggle is continuing in the Argonne.

THE ENEMY MORE ACTIVE.

London, Dec. 8, 5.50 p.m.
A Paris communiqué states: The enemy is more active. Our artillery in the regions of the Yser and Ypres replied successfully to that of the Germans.
We have already announced the most brilliant attack which made us masters of Vermelles and the position of the Ruitore.
Vermelles has been for two months the scene of a determined struggle. Since October 25 we had been sapping and when we reached the edge of the forest we carried the park and Chateau.
Artillery battles have taken place on the Aisne and in Champagne, our heavy guns dispersing gatherings of the enemy. We gained some ground in the regions of Argonne and Pont à Mousson. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

RUSSIA'S FINANCES.

London, Dec. 8, 5.50 p.m.
Reuter's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs that the Russian estimates for 1915 show a revenue equal to 308 millions sterling and an expenditure of 4307,880,000.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

London, Dec. 8, 1.10 a.m.
The Paris evening communiqué says:—
In Belgium the Germans bombarded Oost Duinkerke, to the east of Nieuport, between Bethune and Lens.
We have completed the capture of the village of Vermelles, and a position at Ruitore, to the east of which we are lining the railway line.
Our troops made appreciable advance in the region of Rouvroys and Favières-le-Quenoy-en-Sauterie.
There is nothing to report further.

NOTABLE PROGRESS IN FLANDERS.

London, Dec. 8.
Press Correspondents in Flanders state that the French, south of Dixmude, have made notable progress. Reuter is now open to them. The Allies have made many strategic changes strengthening their positions and the British have shortened their lines. A German advance is now regarded as impossible.

(Official Telegram from the French Government.)

In the Yser region the Allies troops continue to attack several trenches still maintained by the Germans on the left bank of canal. Artillery fighting in the Armentières and Arras regions has prevailed. Artillery duels in the Oise region and on the river Aisne have taken place in which the French had the best of it. The French heavy artillery on several occasions in Champagne have shown a superiority well marked over the German heavy artillery. French troops have made progress in Argonne where they destroyed post (?) and two machine guns.

KING GEORGE'S STIRRING MESSAGE TO THE ARMY.

London, Dec. 8.
Before leaving France, the King issued an Order, saying:—
"I am glad to have been able to see my Army in the field, and to have gained some slight experience of the life you are leading. I wish I could have spoken to you all to express my admiration of the splendid manner in which all have fought, and are still fighting, a powerful and relentless enemy. By your discipline, pluck and endurance, inspired by your incomparable Regimental spirit, you have upheld the tradition of the British Army, and added fresh laurels to its history."

"I was particularly impressed by your soldierly, healthy, and cheerful appearance. I cannot share your trials, your dangers, and your successes, but I can assure you of the proud confidence and gratitude of myself and your fellow-countrymen. We follow in our daily thoughts your certain road to victory."

His Majesty conferred on Field-Marshal Sir John French the Order of Merit, and on General Joffre and General Foch the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PARIS BOURSE RE-OPENED.

The Paris Bourse has re-opened.

AT THE EASTERN THEATRE.

The Battle Of Lodz.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The *Bourse Gazette* (Petrograd) estimates that the losses of the Germans in the battles around Lodz amounted to 100,000, out of twelve Army Corps engaged.

WHY LODZ WAS EVACUATED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

A Petrograd communiqué affirms that during the fighting in the second half of November Lodz acquired great military importance, but when the German offensive at Lodz and Lwow failed the former enormous city, which had drawn upon it the enemy's bombardment, lost its importance and presented the greatest difficulties from a military point of view, giving our front an abnormal colour, which was embarrassing our communications. Consequently, the city was evacuated and an opportunity was taken of the lull in the fighting to re-form our line.

RUSSIANS BOMBARDING CRACOW SUBURBS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

It is stated at The Hague that the Russians, under the Bulgarian General Dimitrieff, began the bombardment of the suburbs of Cracow on Sunday. A Petrograd communiqué states that Austro-German forces have appeared northward of Cracow, German reinforcements being brought up to stiffen the Austrians.

RUSSIA'S SUCCESS IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

A Petrograd telegram says that the Russian occupation of Saril and Baschnala in Armenia opens the direct road to Van and gives the Russians a flourishing part of Armenia.

Petrograd.—Fighting is proceeding. The Russians repulsed all German attacks.

SPORTING.

BOXING.

SATURDAY'S CONTESTANTS AT PRACTICE.

The combatants who are to enter the ring on Saturday night at the Theatre Royal, in connection with the programme arranged by Mr. F. E. Hall, are spending much time making themselves fit. The general shaping of the men displayed in the exhibition bouts at the Victoria Recreation Club has been of such a first-class description that the programme promises to be one of the most interesting witnessed in Hongkong for a long time. During the last two nights important trial matches have come off. Kid Marriott, the veteran, has had a "go" with Pte. Colquitt. Marriott showed at once that his knowledge of the game has in no way diminished. He was not quite as nimble as we have seen him before yet his form is such that he may be counted upon giving "Nigger" Jackson a tough battle and one that will be of great interest. Richards has put on weight, but in the trials is said to have displayed his well-known nimbleness. In a couple of rounds with Colquitt, he displayed a decided improvement in boxing. Richards is a man of tremendous strength, with a pulverising punch, so that Richards has adopted the right move in knowing all he can about defence. Richards is training hard and by Saturday should prove an equal match for the seaman.

The match is certain to be full of interest, and will doubtless be a fight to the finish.

Seaman Smith, who is matched against Colquitt, has a good record in the Army and Navy Championships, and in boxing with Seaman Stockwell last night, he created a very favourable impression. He has speed and a strong right, but he should remember that Colquitt can stand any amount of punning and still be fresh at the finish.

Stoker Turner had a short passage with Seaman Vans and showed clever in fighting. He will meet Pte. Buckley and, remembering the previous displays of the latter, the match should be well contested.

Bookings can be made at Moutrie's and Co. and those who wish to be present should obtain tickets as soon as possible.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO BRITONS.

Why They Left "Sweet Home."

A noble tribute of more than passing interest was paid to the British spirit by the world-famous Abbe Lemire in an address delivered recently at Masebroeck at the funeral of eleven British soldiers. He said in this very moving speech, using many English phrases: "For us French in this terrible conflict it is the question of national existence. As the greatest of English poets, the poet Shakespeare, says: 'To be or not to be, are the alternatives.'"

But for them, the British, it is different. They need not have quitted their quiet 'forges', their sweet homes, their green Ireland, their glorious Scotland, their great and historic England. They could have abided safe beside their wives and their children. They could have continued their culture, their commerce, their industry. They could have traversed the seas in their great ships, tranquil and superb. But why do they come down upon our shores like a flood which nothing can arrest? Why do they stand at our gates, with their bayonets fixed on their rifles? Why? Because they are men of Right and Duty. Their motto and device rises to their eyes and fills their hearts with indignation: 'Dien et mon droit.' For duty they sacrifice themselves. For duty they fall. For the sake of duty these English are lying before us."

BRITAIN'S NEW ARMY.

BATTALION UNDER CANVAS.

Fine Shooting.

A foreign writer in the *Daily Express* says:—
The so-called new British Army attracted my attention from the very moment of its formation, and I have been anxiously awaiting an opportunity of seeing it in action. It was not an easy task for the War Office or for the commanding personnel to bring them to this pitch, but what I saw with my own eyes convinced me that British officers are more capable of organising work and particularly of training their men than has ever been supposed on the Continent.

I paid a visit to a friend, an officer of the 12th Battalion King's Royal Rifles, in Coworth camp, and I think the British public may be interested to hear an expression of opinion about it from an experienced soldier, a good half of whose life has been spent in camps, not only in Russia, but in other countries.

It must be noted that the 12th Battalion King's Royal Rifles came into existence only on September 21.

RAIN AS THE ENEMY.
As soon as I stepped on the soft, muddy ground of the camp and looked round admiringly at the lines of white tents I understood at once under what difficulties the camp is working during the wet season. Rain in the camps is the greatest enemy of an army. Frost, cold, dry weather, heat, everything is tolerable for a soldier in camp except rain, which makes things extremely uncomfortable.

One officer to whom I addressed myself asking for my friend knew me by name and was good enough to show me to the tent of the brigade, an experienced soldier, whose breast was decorated with medals, and, what surprised me, he spoke French as if he were a Frenchman.

In the mess I found a friend and some of his brother officers. It was a most splendid tent, in the middle of which a small oil stove was placed, and sufficiently warmed the roomy tent. I was introduced to everybody, and to my great surprise all the majors and some others, as I learned later, know German also fairly well.

I was particularly struck with this, because on the Continent it is always said that British officers do not know foreign languages. This would make great difficulties for the British cavalry in reconnaissance.

FOOTBALL.
After the rainy morning the afternoon was bright and cheerful. We had a slight breeze from the military landscape a cosy, domestic colouring that made one quite forget that these men who now joyfully played football in a few weeks perhaps will meet the enemy on the battle field from home.

I admired the swiftness and keenness with which they played their game, accompanied by the sounds of firing of rifles which came from outside the camp where musketry practice was in full progress.

The "Tommy" quite attracted my attention. The men are well fed, and most of them, though they still are wearing civilian dress, have developed quite a military bearing and movements. They saluted their officers smartly, and it was a strange sight for me to watch those "civilian" doing it.

After visiting the kitchens, stores, and the other places of the camp, I took my most hospitable hosts, without any faltering, that our Russian and French soldiers could only envy the fate of the British "Tommy" in his food.

Could our soldiers dream of such breakfast as a British soldier has? Could they even think of a cup of chocolate or stout, beef or anything similar? Oh, no, their menu is much more modest—of course.

THE CHILDREN'S COLDS.

WATCH the children's colds, and cure them before they weaken the vitality. Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely. It is perfectly safe. It has been tested by chemists and pronounced free from injurious substances, and is a truly safe remedy for all children and young people.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CHINA'S REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

H. E. Mr. Alfred Sze, China's new Minister at St. James's, has arrived in London.

PHYSIQUE AND SOLDIERING.

MEN TRANSFORMED BY ARMY LIFE.

It is permissible no longer to speak of the men of Lord Kitchener's new forces as recruits, for the great majority are now clear of the recruit course which in normal time lasts from six to nine months.

Even military experts, writes an Aldershot correspondent of the *"Daily Telegraph"*, marvel at the transformation which ten weeks' training, plus enthusiasm, has effected.

In the well-developed men who march through Aldershot's streets with the easy stride of a trained gymnast, or who rush from hillock to hillock seizing intuitively the line which combines directness with "cover," their own mothers would scarcely recognize the young fellows of three months ago who, for all their zeal, were singularly unsuitable.

The transformation has been effected to a very large extent by the physical training, which occupies six hours of every week. These physical exercises are of the very simplest type, but they are based upon years of experience, which has as its object the discovery of nerve and muscle developing movements that impose no undue strain upon the heart.

A gain of from 12lb. to 15lb. in weight, and all solid muscle, is common among the men who hitherto have followed sedentary occupations, and—often—mechanical and labourers find themselves heavier by five or six pounds.

The social and moral aspects of the soldier's life, which, among such huge masses of men, were something of a problem in the early weeks of the training, are problems no longer. The over-crowding in barracks has been relieved; the weekly half-holiday has broken the monotony of unending drill; while familiarity with their new surroundings has helped the men to leave barracks room counts and entertainments, which now have supplanted the aimless promenade of congested streets that characterized the earlier days.

The question of the troops under canvas is the only one which is now agitating the military authorities. Hundreds of huts have been erected, but the supply has not kept pace with the demand, and it is possible that for a week at all events some thousands of the troops in the Aldershot Training Centre will be billeted upon the surrounding villages.

The only regret which the troops will have respecting their change from tents to houses will be that thereby they lose their Y.M.C.A. tents. These great marquees capable in some cases of accommodating 1,000 men, have been erected all over the Aldershot training areas, and they have proved an inestimable boon to the men in barracks as well as under canvas.

good and healthy, but nothing as fine as the British.

The sum of my observations of the camp is that the second army is practically in its infancy but making excellent progress. The instructors who have been appointed and the officers, who are extremely keen and good commanders, as well as the men, take the greatest interest in their work.

WARM CLOTHING.
The doctors are also extremely busy in their endeavours to preserve the health of the men, but the hygienic conditions are most satisfactory and it is quite clear to me why.

Men who are to be encamped in tents ought to get gradually accustomed to this life, but during the late autumn it is too difficult to do so. Practically such training in the armies of the whole world begins in the early summer, so of course in the conditions under which the soldiers are now in camp the greatest attention must be paid to their dress, otherwise neither the best food nor the best hygienic conditions will help the doctors to preserve the men from illness.

I know what it is to live in camp during the wet, rainy, autumn. It is dreadful. I remember how glad we were during the war to get rags of old blankets as warm socks.

It must be remembered that the new army is for service on the Continent, where at present the climate is rougher than in this country. How can a soldier fight well when he is not well underclothed, when he is suffering from cold and feels uncomfortable? He cannot.

I remember how my men and I were cheerful and smart when in cold weather we felt warm and impervious to rain and impervious to rain and wind. We cared not a tinker's care, and death itself could not frighten us.

So I appeal to my readers for all those necessary things for the 12th Battalion King's Royal Rifles, whose need for them is absolutely urgent and the *Daily Express* will gratefully forward socks, under-vests, handkerchiefs, jerseys, shirts, vaseline, barbers' powder, soap, and pairs of light, thin shoes, for when the men change their boots—a point that is very important for infantrymen—And I am sure, more than sure, that this call will not be a "voice crying in the wilderness." I know too well the generous British public.

In conclusion, I must remark that I was very much surprised to see how good the British volunteers are in marksmanship. In Coworth camp I had an opportunity of meeting the secretary of the London and Middlesex Rifle Association, Mr. W. John Dingley, who gave me a most interesting description of recruits' shooting. He is a most enthusiastic worker in the cause of marksmanship, and his method of aiming and shooting is so original that I, as a specialist, admired it very much.

But, my personal admiration apart, it will be sufficient to record what I witnessed myself.

Two men who could not load a rifle before, after a short instruction from Mr. Dingley, fired thirty-five shots in all at 201 yards, and when I inspected the target there were thirty holes in two thick groups, quite close to the bull's eye.

I heartily congratulate Mr. Dingley, and in my long experience of military shooting I have never and nowhere seen such quick training in marksmanship. It was a perfectly marvellous sight, and I am glad to have seen what a British rifle can do.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT, 9th DECEMBER

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME
THE STARTLING DRAMA

"JUDGMENT OF THE JUNGLE"

In 3 parts. 1800 feet long

Exciting from start to finish
ALSO THE

THRILLING DRAMA

In 2 parts

AT THE

"MERCY OF THE WAVES"

Matinees

EVERY WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY
AND
SUNDAY.

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TOYS By
WORKMEN
MADE IN THE
ISLES

THE MOST POPULAR

TOYS FOR BOYS

SOLDIER SETS

CONSISTING OF

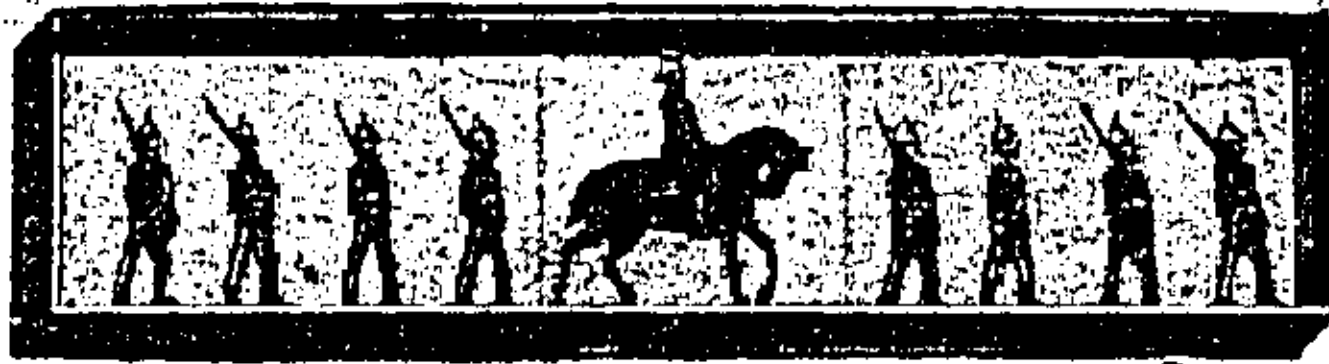
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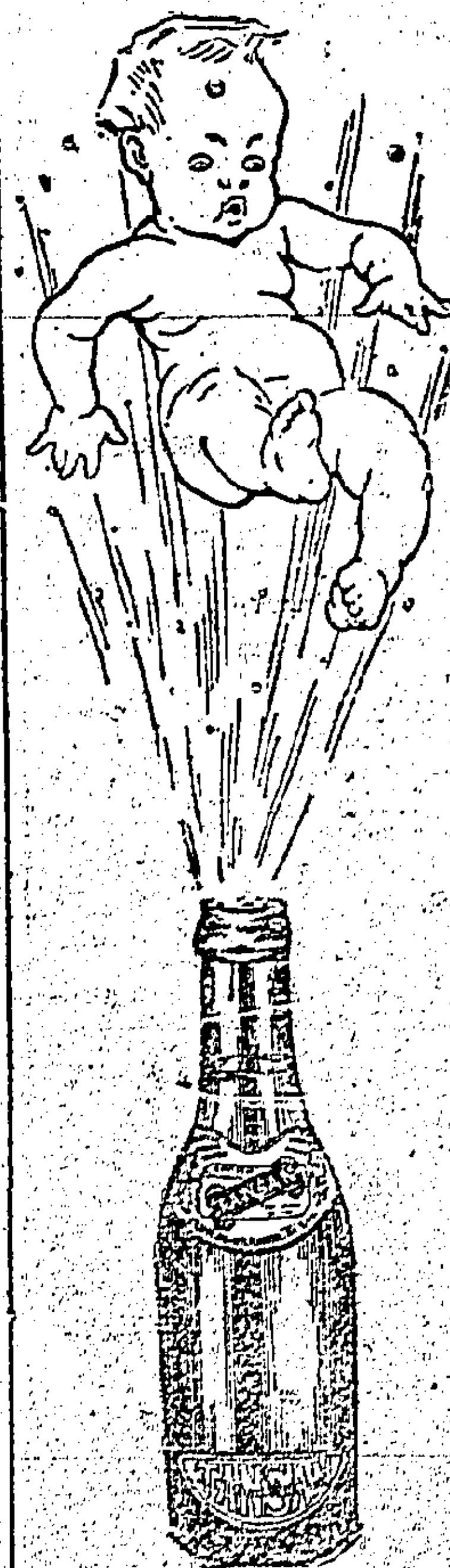
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p.m. Thurs.				noon		Friday	Thursday
Nov. 9		NUBIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 20	COMEDINA	Dec. 18	Dec. 24
		ORIENTAL, Dec. 3	Dec. 10	Dec. 14	MONGOLIA	Jan. 1	Jan. 7
Dec. 7		MALTA	Dec. 14	Dec. 18	MALWA	Jan. 15	Jan. 21
Dec. 20		NAGOYA	Dec. 28	Jan. 1	MOREA	Jan. 20	Feb. 4
		ARCADIA, Jan. 12	Jan. 19	Jan. 23	MALWA	Feb. 13	Feb. 18

